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To: Undisclosed-Recipient;
Subject: March 3rd Northern Pass update

MEETING with Northern Pass and Campton Last night

Campton's meeting with the Northern Pass proved a very interesting experience . Here is my take but since there were a number of those in opposition in attendance I look forward to your take and or corrections which I will pass on

Where to start, after waiting and waiting , and waiting wondering if the Northern Pass people would show up well past the witching hour of 6pm.. I can't say whether they were 16 minutes late or 30 or somewhere in between but it was 15 minutes past 6pm when I approached Representative Charlie Brosseau to find out if they were coming or if he even knew. It was at that point that it was said that if they did not show up this would become a rally. They finally walked through the door and into the Campton Elementary School auditorium with no apparent explanation or at least none that they shared with those of us in the audience. They set up and immediately got into their spiel when Representative Brosseau asked that before the get going a pledge of alleigence to the flag would be the right way to start and introduced members of the political persuasion that represent usin various forms of government in the audience. After the pledge, Donna - I did not get here last name but did get that she is some kind of political lobbist for PSNH gave a brief intro followed by Lauren Brown got back into her spiel using the power point. She talked of the same nonsense about cheaper green renewable energy that our Governor put them up to finding and this was cheap renewable and green. She said it was also reliable when all of ours were not (I know , lie). She talked about the jobs that would be created, the millions of dollars that were going to our towns and all the other rosy dribble . She hit on the power point that Campton would have to have new right of ways but only visually as she quickly changed the page and then skipped over it until someone said that they wanted the slide page back that showed Campton. She still did not verbally say anything about what it said. Then to follow by an engineer (sorry I know Kelly has his name but I forgot paper and figured Kelly could filll it in). Then came the HARD questions from the audience who in no uncertain terms let it be known that they did not like the fact that Northern Pass, Northeast Utilities , PSNH or any of the variation of sent them in with such lack of information, misinformation and dribble. Martha Richards said something to the affect that Gary Long should be there and not sending in his "minions" . Several people from the audience representing many of the surrounding towns as well as Campton expressed the oppinion that that they saw no similarities between having 45 foot wood towers carrying high tension Ac current to homes north had with that plus 135 foot steel towers carrying DC power heading south so to say that things were going to be the same "we just done buy" . They further commented that when they bought they had no concept that this was even a possibility in their future. That they loved looking out at their back or front yard at the mountains but when the towers came (if we are so unlucky) they would no longer feel that this is home. One even expressed that they could pay him for the fair market value of his home and he would leave because he could not stomach seeing what they plan to

do to this community. One man from Thornton expressed why this had gone so far and no one from the Northern Pass had even said Bo to him. Others talked about real estate values in general not necessarily just when the towers were on their property. No explanation of substance to anyones issues. Then it went onto the topic of what jobs would come from these when they talked about creating 1200 jobs . They talked about surveying, lumber, landscape... made it sound real pretty (not really) . The people did not buy that either . Terri Qualters said to them that all of these professional jobs they just mentioned would require a commercial bond and to her knowledge one could not get one for less than a million liability, pretty pricy for those trying to keep their families fed . She said that no NH resident in our neck of the woods even if qualified would be able to secure such a bond because of the cost to purchase. Bottom line these jobs are not for us. Then talk about just what power we would get . The Reps of NH tried to talk about it being hard to explain the energy grid energy goes where it is called for and some of it would stay in NH. But the audience told them we put in more power then we use in the State so the excess is just going to go the same way as all the excess we already produce. Then Bob Burdie who I am told is now from Ashland (last time I knew it was Rumney) talked about the timber contracts and the woodchip plants. This is where I got a little lost . I think he said that the Laidlaw plant cost was going to be higher per MW sold then the Bridgewater woodchip plant is so why is it that they were not renewing their contract. Donna (the lobbist woman) said that no he was wrong Laidlaw was cheaper. Then there was discussion back and forth about scrubbers and the NH legislature. I think the just of it was that given the total costs that would come out to the consumer Laidlaw would cost more per MW but if you can exclude the cost of the scrubber it would have been cheaper. Donna seemed to in a round about way that was like a pingpong ball blamed that cost on unfair environmental requirements of the NH House that once REGGI was done away with , well you get the picture. But like all of spin she actually said it but it was more like a ping pong game that you had to keep up with to know who had the ball. It was the same when it came to how we were going to get cheaper energy. You guys hit it right on the head when you said that if there was no agreement with Hydro Quebec for a price for each KW how could they say that we were going to have a cost savings ? . Pam Trioiano said Shame on your for bringing us information that you can not support (that was a paraphrase)but you get her point. A young woman from up back (Chris Warn can you please send me her email as her information could be quite helpful if she is willing to work with the opposition) said she was from Canada and that Hydro Quebec did not have a good track record of following through with anything they say. Not her words but "they speak with forked tongues". We can expect that the price per MW would be far more than NP was projecting. Right now there was huge increases happening all over with Hydro Quebec 's partners .

Also brought up was why they could not bury the lines which we were told would cost 10+ times the cost of overhead, blasting and granite and all that. They were told they were not taking into account the value lost in peoples homes in the costs of this and who was going to reimburse all of the owners for the value that they were going to lose in their home. People talked about how Hydro Quebec was anything but green about the Cree Nation being kicked off their lands and the methane bubbles coming to the surface because of rotting vegetation below. They responded first that Hydro Quebec would have to address these as they knew nothing about it . That people had brought it up before and so they asked them and to their knowledge there was no issue with the Crees and that unlike the suthern climates where vegetation rotting under the flooded waters rot and cause methane, that was not the case up in Canada . The waters were too cold to allow rot which causes methane . Also asked by the audience about the expansion of the right of ways. The ping pong came out I did nto hear and answer. There were some technical questions about the volts carried over the lines - Not sure of the reason for this. Below in the info is a description of the power that is expected to come over the lines . Someone talked (think it was Nick Preston but I only saw a profile so I could not say for sure) about the beauty of Montreal that was destroyed with the maise of high tension towers and it would be sad to see it happen here . Then someone else stood and told them to take it back to the NP that we of Campton wanted nothing to do with their project and were going to fight them all the way. Dee Robotille(Sorry Dee, I know I have the spelling of your last name wrong) said reiterated that Campton did not want them. Then she told people tot not to forget to go to Concord on to be there for the hearings on the 9th.

Martha took that up further and said that anyone could contact her to go on the bus that was leaving Campton to go to Concord on the 9th. Kelly talked about what the two bills that are coming before the Science, Technology and Energy Committee say and told people it begins at 10;15 and the second one at 1:30. I am sure that others can add but I will leave it here to go onto the research below

Good Hunting, Darlene

For Anyone that thinks we will get reliable power from Hydro quebec Read on :

Hydro Quebec Turns Power Off On Single Mother With Three Children

Is it me or has this country lost its humanity. I am no lover of Hydro Quebec and the way they do business, but I do understand that business is business. My daughter is a struggling divorced mother working her tail off to keep food on the table for her 3 kids, clothing on their backs and a roof over their heads. She has custody of her daughter, shared custody of her youngest son and the father has sole custody of the middle son. The dead beat dad refuses to work and has since the divorce been receiving child support from my daughter for the middle son. He lives within his new girlfriend and her minor son and I guess they all collect welfare and she is court ordered to help support the woman who stole her husband. The court nor the government sees a problem that this forced payment to a dead beat dad is causing my daughter to not be able to meet her bills; no one seems to give a damn.

This shut down by Hydro Quebec in the manner in which it was done has added just enough stress to send her over the edge. Since May my daughter has been trying to work out some kind of deal with Hydro Quebec without very much success for months now. The process was slowed at the Hydro Quebec end and no fault of my daughter's. So much so that a representative of Hydro Quebec not long ago told her that her bill would be frozen until some one helped her to figure out some sort of plan to help her clear up her bill and that no action would be taken against her until that time and gave her a confirmation number so that she could prove it if need be. This confirmation was also added to my daughters file. My daughter was duly grateful and waited like she was told to be contacted by Hydro. Hydro contacted her all right by turning off her power and sticking a note on her front door.

When she called them they said that they knew what was in the file, but they made a mistake and cut it off so that was that and that they never really promised not to do it in the first place they just said they would try. They said that her only solution right now was to pay her bill in its entirety, or wait for the call from the people who promised to fix things for her. My daughter tried to explain her situation with the children and the need to have the power and the service woman got really rude. She told my daughter that she was not the children's mother and their situation was not her fault and that she should not call back just pay her bill in full.

That was yesterday and today was so different; what a difference a day makes! Staying home and missing work she tried again on the phone and actually made history; she got the lady who told her to wait and that had given her the confirmation number. The service lady confirmed that her account was indeed frozen and said that her electricity should never have been shut off. The lady told her that there was a confirmation of the no act should be taken agreement, but that a clerk had not put it through. The service person could not understand why the person my daughter talked to yesterday did not fix the error except that it was

close to finishing time when my daughter called. Today talking to the right person who cared just a little a new contract was signed between Hydro Quebec and the power was put back on. It took all of 20 minutes. Why did my daughter and grandchild have to suffer? Why is it a flip of a coin what kind of service you get at Hydro Quebec

I am glad that I was at home and was able to take my grand-daughter into my house for the night and that the 2 boys were with their dead beat dad. I guess you must do your job, but some people seem to enjoy their work too much, or take out their personal hardships on their customers. Hydro Quebec is insensitive to the old, sick and poor and its people who deal with the public are often rude and unhelpful. They pass you from person to person and from department to department and refuse to pass you to managers, or supervisors when you request it.

I for one think that Hydro Quebec needs to be investigated from top to bottom from its rates to how it services the lines and its customers. Hydro Quebec has an air about them that says you will pay or else. We are the only game in town. At Hydro Quebec we can do no wrong. To prove it we have no complaints department. Just pay your bill, shut up, or we will turn your power off and there is nothing you can do about it, because we have a monopoly.

One day some one is going to die because of Hydro Quebec's brash, heavy-handed tactics. My daughter is in good health and has me to come to for support, but what about all those people who are sick and alone? Who stands up for them?

EVEN in winter they TURN Off power to their citizens that are having trouble paying their power bill. Read this article : http://www.furioustees.com/Can_comed_cut_electricity_off_during_winter_months-qna287105.html

The above were planned shut offs . Below were unplanned outages ;

1989

March 1989 geomagnetic storm – On March 13, a geomagnetic storm^[9] caused the Hydro-Québec power failure^[10] which left 6 million people in the Canadian province of Quebec without power for 9 or more hours.^[11]

- The early-January 1998 Ice Storm in northeastern North America caused prolonged blackouts, particularly in Quebec where many transmission towers were destroyed by ice. Over 3.5 million customers in total lost power during the event.^[16]

On July 5, 2005 the Boundary Waters-Canadian Derecho cut power to over 600,000 homes in Quebec with additional outages in New England and in the Upper Great Lakes region.^[19]

On August 14, a wide-area power failure in the northeastern USA and central Canada (Northeast Blackout of 2003) affected over 55 million people.

July 2006 On July 17, nearly half a million customers in Ontario and Quebec were affected after derechos and other isolated severe thunderstorms tore through those two provinces. See : *Great Lakes-Atlantic Coast derecho*

On August 1, in the Laurentians, in the province of Québec, Canada, a large amount (146,000, at its peak in the evening of August 1) of households were left without electricity for a whole day, and some for up to a whole week due to intense thunderstorms that rolled through southern Quebec including the Greater Montreal Area. Over 450,000 customers in total were affected.^[27]

High voltage direct current (HVDC) 450 kV

Main article: Quebec – New England Transmission

See also: High-voltage direct current

In addition to the six 735 kV power lines that stem from the James Bay Project, a seventh power line was constructed as an 1,100 kilometres (680 mi) northward extension of an existing high-voltage direct current (HVDC) line connecting Quebec and New England. This power line expansion was completed in 1990. As a result, the direct current power line is unique because there are multiple static converter and inverter stations along the 1,480 kilometres (920 mi) long power line.^[13] It is also the first multiterminal HVDC line in the world. The ± 450 kV power line can transmit about 2,000 MW of hydroelectric power to Montreal and the Northeastern United States.¹

Beginning in the converter station next to the Radisson substation, the HVDC line heads south and roughly parallels the six 735 kV power lines some distance to the west. It traverses the same type of terrain as the other six lines; the land is replete with lakes, wetlands, and forested rolling hills.^[34] Gradually, the power line turns to the southeast, as it crosses under several 735 kV power lines.



↩
450kV high-voltage direct current (HVDC) line (at right), on south side of Autoroute 20 east of the Nicolet station.

After the six 735 kV wires split up into two groups of three power lines each, the HVDC line follows the eastern group, and the western set diverges away.^{[26][31]} The line remains overhead until it reaches the north shore of the Saint Lawrence River near Grondines, where the 450 kV HVDC line descends into an underwater tunnel traversing the river. The power line surfaces on the south shore near Lotbinière substation. After the river crossing, the line enters into the Nicolet terminal near Sainte-Eulalie, northeast of Drummondville. South of the terminal, the line heads south and after a relatively short distance, it enters the Des Cantons close to Sherbrooke.

Leaving the Des Cantons station, the power line crosses the United States-Canada border and passes through the hilly Appalachian Mountains in the U.S. state of Vermont, reaching an elevation of about 650 metres (2,130 ft).^[39] The line then continues heading south-southeast and enters the state of New Hampshire, where it reaches the Comerford terminal near Monroe. Continuing southward into Massachusetts, the line reaches the Sandy Pond terminal outside of Boston in Ayer.^[59] The terminal is the southernmost extent of the HVDC line.^{[34][57]}

In December 2008, Hydro-Québec, along with American utilities Northeast Utilities and NSTAR, created a joint venture to build a new HVDC line from Windsor, Quebec to Deerfield, New Hampshire.^[60] Hydro-Québec will own the segment within Quebec, while the segment within the US will be owned by *Northern Pass Transmission LLC*, a partnership between Northeast Utilities (75%) and NSTAR (25%).^[61] Estimated to cost US\$1.1 billion to build,^[62] it is projected that the line will either run in existing right-of-way adjacent to the HVDC line that runs through New Hampshire, or it will connect to a right-of-way in northern New Hampshire that will run through the White Mountains. This 180-to-190-mile (290 to 310 km) line, projected to carry 1,200 megawatts, will bring electricity to approximately one million homes.^[63]

[edit]Other features

TransÉnergie uses series compensation to alter the way electricity behaves in power transmission lines, which improves the electricity transmission efficiency. This reduces the need to construct new power lines and increases the amount of electric power sent to population centres. Series compensation is based on capacitor technology. To maintain its transmission system performance, TransÉnergie sets aside funds for research and application of new technologies.^[64] In addition to power transmission technology, Hydro-Québec plans to offer high-speed internet over its transmission lines within a few years; the utility started testing internet over its lines in January 2004.^[65]

[edit]Major disruptions

In spite of the transmission system's reputation and the fact Quebec escaped unscathed from the Northeast Blackout of 2003, the system has experienced damage and service interruptions from severe storms in the past.^{[22][64]} Examples include the 1982 and 1988 Quebec blackouts prior to the large 1989 and 1998 power interruptions.^[12]

[edit]1989 Geomagnetic storm

Main article: March 1989 geomagnetic storm

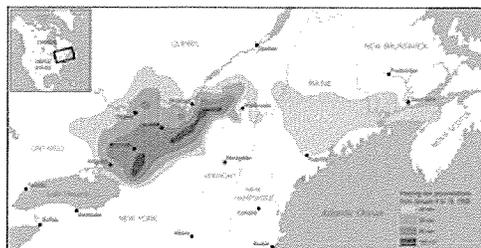
At 2:44 am on March 13, 1989, a severe geomagnetic storm, due to a coronal mass ejection from the Sun, struck Earth.^{[66][67]} Fluctuations within the magnetic field of the storm caused geomagnetically induced currents (GICs) to flow through Quebec's power lines, which are direct current, instead of the alternating current carried by the power lines.^[66] The insulating nature of the Canadian Shield igneous rock directed the GICs to the power lines. The conductors then forwarded this current to sensitive electrical transformers, which require a certain voltage amplitude and frequency to function properly. Although most GICs are relatively feeble, the nature of those currents destabilized the voltage of the power grid and current spikes erupted everywhere.^[66]

Accordingly, protective measures were taken in response. To save the transformers and other electrical equipment, the power grid was taken out of commission, as circuit breakers tripped all over Quebec and shut off the power.^[68] Within less than 90 seconds, this wave of breaking circuits left the entire transmission grid out of service. The collapsed power grid left six million people and

the rest of Quebec without electricity for hours on a very cold night. Even though the blackout lasted around nine hours for most places, some locations were in the dark for days. This geomagnetic storm caused about C\$10 million in damage to Hydro-Québec and tens of millions to the customers of the utility.^[66]

[edit]1998 ice storm

Main article: North American ice storm of 1998



🗺 Map showing precipitation amounts for Quebec and the Northeastern United States

From January 4/5 to January 10, 1998, warm moist air from the south overriding cold air from the north produced an ice storm, leading to over 80 hours of freezing rain and drizzle.^{[69][70]} For days, a continuous shower of mostly freezing rain amounted to 70–110 millimetres (2.8–4.3 in) of water equivalent of precipitation.^[71] Places like Montreal and the South Shore were especially hard hit, with 100 mm (3.9 in) of largely freezing rain falling.^[70] These heavy precipitation totals wreaked havoc on the regional power transmission system.^[12]

Physical damage

Five to six days of freezing rain and precipitation crippled the Hydro-Québec power grid in the Montreal and South Shore regions. In an area 100 by 250 kilometres (60 by 150 mi), some 116 transmission lines were out of commission, including several major 735 kV power lines and the Quebec–New England HVDC ± 450 kV line.^[72]



🗺 Damage to trees and a power distribution line

Through successive waves of freezing precipitation, more than 75 millimetres (3.0 in) of radial ice accumulated on the electrical conductors and the pylons themselves.^{[12][24]} This ice coating adds an additional weight of 15 to 20 kilograms per metre of conductor (10 to 20 lb/ft). Even though the electrical wires can withstand this extra weight, when combined with the effects of wind and precipitation, these conductors may break and fall.^[73] The pylons, designed to withstand only 45 millimetres (1.8 in) of ice accretion, buckled and collapsed into twisted heaps of mangled

steel.^{[3][53]} Cascading failures occurred on several transmission lines, where the collapse of one or more towers left a row of fallen pylons.^{[3][12][72][74]}

Of all the pylons damaged, some 150 were pylons supporting 735 kV lines,^{[3][24]} and 200 towers carrying 315 kV, 230 kV, or 120 kV power lines collapsed as well.^{[B][72]} In a region bounded by Montreal between Saint-Hyacinthe, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu and Granby, dubbed the "triangle of darkness", half of the overhead power grid was out of service.^[3] Quebec ordered myriad conductors, crossarms, and wire connections to repair the ones disabled by the storm in the electrical transmission and distribution system.^[24] In all of Quebec, 24,000 poles, 4,000 transformers, and 1,000 electrical pylons were damaged or destroyed,^[B] more than 3,000 km (2,000 mi) of downed electrical wires; this cost a total of C\$800 million to repair.^{[3][71][73]}

Power outage

With over 100 transmission lines paralyzed by the ice, Quebec fell into a massive power outage in the cold Canadian winter.^[12] Even though power restoration initiated after the first blackouts, large numbers of Quebecers were in the dark.^[72] At the height of the blackout, some 1.4–1.5 million homes and customers, housing three^[75] to more than four million people,^[3] were in the dark.^{[76][77]} Private companies and other utilities from other parts of Canada and the United States were sent in to help Hydro-Québec undertake this massive restoration task, but these efforts were complicated by the widespread damage of the power grid.^[78] Blackouts in some areas lasted for 33 days, and 90% of those affected by the blackout had no power for more than seven days.^{[24][71]} Although power was fully restored to all locations in Quebec by February 8, 1998, it wasn't until mid-March that the power facilities were back in service.^[72] By then, much social and economic damage had occurred, such as ruined food and deaths resulting from lack of electric heating.^{[3][24]}

After the power outage was over, Hydro-Québec made numerous upgrades to its system in order to improve the power grid. Examples include the strengthening of electrical pylons and power poles, and increasing the power supply. This was done to enable the utility to restore power more rapidly in the case of a massive ice striking Quebec again. Hydro-Québec has stated that it is better-prepared to handle an ice storm with the same magnitude as the one of 1998.^[71]

[edit]2004 hydro tower bombing

In 2004, shortly before U.S. President George W. Bush's visit to Canada, a tower along the Quebec – New England Transmission HVDC circuit in the Eastern Townships near the Canada-U.S. border was damaged by explosive charges detonated at its base. The CBC reported that a message, purportedly from the Résistance internationaliste and issued to the La Presse and Le Journal de Montréal newspapers and the CKAC radio station, stated that the attack had been carried out to "denounce the 'pillaging' of Quebec's resources by the United States."^{[79][80]}

[edit]Criticism

See also: James Bay Cree hydroelectric conflict

The performance of Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie's power grid during 1998 Ice Storm raised questions about the fundamental concept, vulnerability, and reliability of the grid.^[24] Critics noted that the power generation facilities were located approximately 1,000 km (600 mi) away from population centres and that there was a lack of local power stations around Montreal, which is served by only six 735 kV feeder lines.^{[3][81]} In addition, the 735 kV transmission system received scorn from the public and the media. The power transmission grid was said to concentrate power transmission on only a few 735 kV lines, such as those that run from James Bay to Montreal. Out of the six 735 feeder lines in Montreal, five of them form a loop called the "ring of power" around the city. When the ring failed on January 7, 1998, roughly 60% of Greater Montreal's power supply was offline.^[3] Hydro-Québec's large above-ground transmission and distribution system was considered to be exposed to natural disasters, although the cost of undergrounding the grid was prohibitive.^{[3][24]}

The technology utilized on Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie grid also came under fire from critics. It is claimed that this technology, used to improve performance, safety, and reliability, made people in Quebec over-dependent on the power grid for their energy needs, since electricity, especially hydroelectric power, makes up over 40% of Quebec's energy supply.^[3] This dependence, evidenced by the fact Ontario farmers had more backup generators than farmers in Quebec, can increase the severity of the consequences when the grid fails, as it did in January 1998.^[2]

[More on this and links at the bottom](#)

In 2010 there was a bill to close down Hydro Quebec because of their lack of environmental protective policies

02/22/2011

BILL 469 MAY SHUT DOWN HYDRO-QUÉBEC PROJECTS (you read this right- where will we all be if this were to happen after Hydro Quebec has shut down all of NH's 65 independent power companies- This says 2010 but this issue is not dead today)

OTTAWA, Nov. 3 /CNW Telbec/ - On Monday, November 1, 2010, University of Ottawa Professor William Amos testified at the Standing Committee on the Environment and Sustainable Development, that Article 23 of proposed federal legislation, Bill 469, might expose Hydro-Québec to lawsuits. He stated further that Article 16 of the proposed federal law will also provide opportunities for injunctions to be obtained against measures taken by Hydro-Québec.

Under Article 23 it will be no defence that a project was approved under any provincial or federal Act. Under Article 16 the Government of Canada could be sued for negotiating environmental agreements with the Province of Québec to respect Québec undertakings. Judges would be given wide powers to reverse negotiated agreements and substitute their own environmental measures.

"We should be very cautious not to pass a Bill which could interfere with the right of Québec to negotiate environmental agreements with the Government of Canada that will enable Québec to pursue legitimate hydro electric or other development projects. Québec jobs depend upon cooperative negotiations, not judicial decrees," said Conservative MP Steven Blaney.

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Feb2011

Bill C-469 reported from committee

The House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development issued its report on February 15th, following hearings into and review of C-469 (Canadian Environmental Bill of Rights).

The Committee has recommended relatively few amendments, but there are nevertheless some of note, among which:

- an explicit definition of "Canadian resident";
- the environmental information made accessible via section 10 would be in addition to any information disclosed per the Access to Information Act;
- section 22, which provided for judicial review of government decisions without need for standing, would be deleted.

Even if a section such as s.22 were to be deleted, the other recourses remain in the Bill; and in some ways, the Bill is even worse as recommended by the Committee. Is the new section 10 going to override protections set out in the Access to Information Act? Very possibly, considering the quasi-constitutional status that would be given to the Environmental Bill of Rights. And whether one agrees or disagrees with C-469 (and I find it a recipe for chaos), it's still poorly drafted. Example: The definition of "principle of environmental justice" would be amended to "the principle that there should be a just distribution of environmental benefits and burdens", thus dropping "just and consistent", but which is left in the French ("équitable et uniforme"). What's a Court going to do with this?

Some hurdles still remain for C-469 and ultimately the Conservatives have a thin majority in the Senate. But minority governments can produce strange things.

Guess What this bill is still in the works and will be taken in in April 2011

Bill C-469 - next step

Bill C-469 (Environmental Bill of Rights) is on the agenda for debate on April 12th prior to Third Reading. The date could change, but should not be earlier than April 12th.

http://www.ccmr.org/gentilly_hq.html This article shows request by citizens to Hydro Quebec to close the Nuke plant at Gentilly 2 for fear of Chernobyl happening in Quebec along with letters back from Hydro Quebec. This plant is still open as far as I can find online

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